(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1501.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1774.

LONDON, *April* 14.

A LETTER from Petersburgh, dated March 19, mentions that the court had just received intelligence from general Bibicow of another victory gained by his troops, over a band of rebels, consisting of near 8000, near the city of Kliliow; that 600 were killed, and 300 taken prisoners, among whom is one of their chiefs. The rest were scattered and wounded.

There is a report that the parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept setting during the summer by adjournment, from an apprehension that the affairs of Europe, or America, or both, may require their sudden interposition and assistance.

Yesterday about three o'clock, an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, in Cleveland-Row, from North-America, which was sent to his majesty at St. James's.

The true reason of sending so many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boston, is because it is thought improper to draw the forces from other ports of America, as was at first intended.

General Gage is invested with full power to appoint all officers to the state, therefore the assemblies of the people of the province will be useless; if this system is suffered, they consent to the arbitrary doctrine of despotic tyranny.

A letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated March 22, says, "by an express from Philadelphia and New-York last night, we are informed that they are come to a resolution to take the post-office out of the hands of government, and to appoint new regulations themselves; it will doubtless be universally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will soon take the custom-house into their own possession, and ship home the commissioners.

We are informed that the teas exported to America the year before the duty took place amounted in value to 133,000l. but that in 1769, the first year the law took effect, the export decreased 88,000l. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas sent to America that year being no more than 44,000l.

All the marching regiments of foot are now recruiting with the utmost diligence, to complete their respective corps without delay.

The bill to alter the constitution of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is in substance, viz. The council to be chosen no longer by the house of representatives as the charter directs, but by the king in his privy council, and to subsist during his majesty's pleasure. The judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, to be chosen by the governor and council, with a power to the governor to remove them without the advice of his council. The manner of chusing the juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not represented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from necessity, we may regulate and direct the system of commerce.—The people of America think so too.

The budget is intended to be opened on Wednesday the 27th instant. The surplus of the sinking fund amounts to 2,400,000l. and 1,500,000l. at three per cent consolidated annuities are proposed to be paid off with a lottery, on a new plan.

Last Thursday arrived at Plymouth eight transports, which are to take on board for Ireland the 20th and 23d regiments of foot.

They write from Amsterdam that the directors of the East-India company have just received the disagreeable news of their return ships from Batavia being lost, and that several had run on shore in a violent storm which happened in October last; by which the company has sustained a very considerable loss.

A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progress of rebellion in America, since the year 1766. The earls of Sandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading lords in this commission.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary inquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom.

Letters from Vienna say, that the report of a war between the house of Austria and the Turkish empire grows stronger every day. Pressing and enrolling men is still carried on with vigour over all the imperial dominions; and what increases their suspicion of a war is, that the empress queen has just resigned to her son, the emperor, all power and authority concerning military affairs, and the business of war.

If report may be credited, the French have given our court the strongest assurances that it is the farthest from their intention to assist the Turks, otherwise than as we have assisted the Russians, by supplies of provisions, &c. and by protecting their trade in the Levant.

April 18. This day Mr. Rose Fuller, made a motion that a committee be appointed to inquire into the produce of the duty on tea imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be necessary before the second Boston bill passes. He made a long speech in favour of the repeal.

He was opposed, in a speech of considerable length, by Mr. Cornwall. The other speakers in favour of the motion were, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, &c. whose chief arguments were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all disturbances in America. Against the motion the speakers were, lord Beauchamp, lord North, the solicitor general, Mr. Fox, &c. who argued that it was an improper time for a repeal, and that it would not be likely to answer the end proposed.

After a warm debate, the house divided, 49 for the motion, and 182 against it. All the gallery doors were locked the whole day, and no stranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North presented to the speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts-bay." The bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed, that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them, if they were such *creatures*, such *mean, abject wretches*, such *tame, willing slaves*, to submit to the present bill; that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston; and sure to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North said that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be solely dependent in its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was asserted with some degree of consequence, that there were letters received from Boston, of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India company for the losses they sustained, he was sorry to inform the house that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard the ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed, if they refused to perform their duty or obey the orders of their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several out-lines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in that case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public. He informed the committee that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that general Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and in conformity to this arrangement, governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Col. Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragooned out of them, and scorned to be slaves; that if the general must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other: but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the present governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. solicitor general observed, that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy, and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of Sussex smugglers, it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great measure similar.

Capt. Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of general Gage. He urged many powerful reasons against bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of governor Hutchinson, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and said, the public were very little indebted to him on either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. T. Townshend agreed with capt. Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the captain relative to the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on general Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of similies suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted, and said that although the noble lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient measures would be the summit of folly, if not pusillanimity; that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishments suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusett's-bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

By removal of the custom-house from Boston to Plymouth, a port 50 miles distant from Boston, one part of America will reap a manifest benefit at the expence of another; trade and population will flourish at Plymouth, while Boston will grow deserted, and her once great and increasing trade be no more.

We are very well informed that American matters had been pre-concerted, and the measures adapted were settled at private councils; and that the late inquiry, which gave sanction to them, was undertaken solely at the instance of a great personage, who insisted on the form.

We hear that it is intended to ship a fresh cargo of of tea for Boston, and to send it thither with a military force.

The Bostonians have declared, that rather than submit to the tyranny of the mother country, they will abandon the sea coast, and associate with the native Indians in the back country.

BOSTON, *May* 26, 1774.

Yesterday according to charter, the great and general court or assembly of the province met at the state house, and after the gentlemen who had been returned representatives, were sworn in and had subscribed, they chose for their speaker the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; who being approved by the governor, they chose for their clerk, Mr. Samuel Adams, after which, with the governor and council of last year, they proceeded to the old brick meeting-house, and heard an excellent sermon on the 2d verse of the 29th chap. of Proverbs; *when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

After an elegant entertainment, (at which were present with his excellency, the gentlemen of the council, the house of representatives, the clergy, the officers civil and military, and several other gentlemen) many loyal toasts were drank, and guns fired from the several batteries.

In the afternoon the honourable commons house of representatives, met and chose in 27 gentlemen counsellors for the year ensuing.

Next day his excellency, according to his privilege by charter, rejected 13 of the number.

The same day his excellency, in the council chamber made the following speech to both houses.

Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

HIS majesty having been pleased to appoint me governor and captain general of his province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and my commissions having been read and published, I have met you for the election of counsellors for the ensuing year; on which business you have been convened agreeably to your charter. And as that work is finished you will proceed as you shall judge fit, to the consideration of such other matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the first of next month. And you will be assured that I shall with pleasure concur with you to the utmost of my power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province.

I make mention of the first of next month, because I have the king's particular commands for holding the general court at Salem from that day, until his majesty shall have signified his royal will and pleasure for holding it again at Boston.

The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being so lately conferred, and the time since I took it upon me so very short, I have not at present any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the provincial treasurer having informed me, that sufficient provision is made for the redemption of the government securities that are now, and will become due in June 1775, you will have no other burden upon you but to supply the treasury for the support of government for the ensuing year.

Council-chamber, May 26, 1774. T. GAGE.

ANNAPOLIS

On Friday the [illegible] county, [illegible] customs for the port of Annapolis.

At a meeting of the freeholders, [illegible] inhabitants of the county of Prince-William and town of Dumfries, in the colony of Virginia, at the court-house of the said county, on Monday the 6th day of June, in the year of our lord 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no person ought to be taxed but by his own consent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives; and that, therefore, any act of parliament levying a tax to be collected in America, depriving the people of their property, or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is subversive of our natural rights, and contrary to the first principles of the constitution.

RESOLVED, that the city of Boston in the Massachusett's-bay, is now suffering in the common cause of American liberty, and on account of its opposition to an act of the British legislature for imposing a duty upon tea, to be collected in America.

RESOLVED, that as our late representatives have not fallen upon means sufficiently efficacious to secure to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, that it is the undoubted privilege of each respective county (as the fountain of power from whence their delegation arises) to take such proper and salutary measures as will essentially conduce to a repeal of those acts, which the general sense of mankind, and the greatest characters in the nation, have pronounced to be unjust.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that until the said acts are repealed, all importation to and exportation from this colony ought to be stopped, except with such colonies or islands in North-America as shall adopt this measure.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the courts of justice in this colony ought to decline trying any civil causes until the said acts are repealed.

RESOLVED, that the clerk of this committee transmit copies of these resolves to both the printers in the city of Williamsburg, as also to the printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be published in their gazettes.

Per order,

EVAN WILLIAMS, Clk. Com.

At a meeting of a respectable and numerous body of the freemen of the lower part of Frederick county, at Charles Hungerford's tavern, on Saturday 11th day of June, 1774.

Mr. Henry Griffith, moderator.

1st. RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America.

2d. RESOLVED unanimously, That every legal and constitutional measure ought to be used by all America, for procuring a repeal of the act of parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

3d. RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual means for the securing American freedom, will be to break off all commerce with Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, until the said act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up, on permanent principles.

4th. RESOLVED unanimously, That Mr. Henry Griffith, doctor Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Nathan Magruder, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Richard Thomas, Zadok Magruder, doctor William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, jun. and Allen Bowie, be a committee to attend the general committee at Annapolis, and of correspondence for the lower part of Frederick county, and that any six of them shall have power to receive and communicate intelligence, to and from the neighbouring committees.

5th. RESOLVED unanimously, That a copy of these our sentiments be immediately transmitted to Annapolis, and inserted in the Maryland gazette.

Signed per order,

ARCHIBALD ORME, Clk.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county on the 14th of June 1774, at the court-house in Port-Tobacco town, to deliberate on the effect and tendency of the act of parliament, for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston.

Mr. Walter Hanson unanimously chosen chairman.

1st. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the act of the British parliament passed to block up the harbour and port of Boston, and suspend the trade and commerce of that town, is a violent attack upon the liberty and property of the inhabitants thereof, and in its consequences tends to render insecure, and destroy the rights and privileges of all British America.

2d. That the town of Boston now suffering under the execution of the said act, justly demands the most speedy and effectual assistance of every colony in America to obtain a repeal of the same.

3d. That the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties of this province, to put a stop to all imports from Great-Britain after the first day of August next, except the articles of medicine, until the said act be repealed.

4th. That if the said act of parliament is not repealed by the 31st day of October, in the year 1775, that then the inhabitants of this county will join with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies in America, to break off all commercial connection with Great-Britain and the West-Indies.

5th. It is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies will be the most probable means of uniting America in one general measure to effectuate a repeal of the said act of parliament.

6th. That deputies shall be sent from this county to meet at the city of Annapolis on the 22d instant, and join with the deputies appointed by the several counties in a general, rational, and practicable association for this province, and to appoint deputies to attend a congress of those nominated by the several colonies, [illegible] of the ge- [illegible] and reasonable. [illegible] county will break [illegible] with that county [illegible] county will adopt [illegible] to protect [illegible] liberties of this county according to the [illegible] principles of the English constitution, and thereby shew themselves loyal and faithful subjects to his majesty king George the third.

9th. That Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, George Dent, Gustavus Richard Brown, John Dent, Thomas Hanson Marshall, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Love, James Forbes, Robert T. Hooe, Philip Richard Fendall, Zephaniah Turner, James Key and James Craik, or any seven of them be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting of the county, and that Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, John Dent, Daniel Jenifer, and Robert T. Hooe, are appointed deputies for this county to attend the general meeting at Annapolis, the 22d instant.

God save the king and constitution.

Signed per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clk.

QUESTIONS submitted to the consideration of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

I. IF the association takes place on the proposed plan, will not a multitude of artificers and labourers of every denomination be immediately deprived of all means of subsistence? if that be the case, will they, if no tender regard be paid to their interest and real importance in society, no refuge be provided for their inevitable distress, have any other resource than AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN AND A STRONG ARM in support of the natural and inextinguishable right of self preservation? for I assume it as a point granted, that in a common and extreme calamity the barriers erected by positive law to fence and distinguish private property are thrown down, and that every thing relapses into a state of nature.

II. Shall not the landlord be bound, neither to demand payment in money or produce of the tenant, nor to make charge of rent whilst the association lasts?

III. Will it not be most improvident, to suffer the accumulation of interest to swallow up our effects; and spread itself like a rapid and consuming disease to our persons, the moment we have, by our efforts in a contest equally interesting to ALL, baffled the counsels of a tyrant minister? will it not be strikingly unjust, that, the trade of the money-lender alone, shall continue to produce its fruits without interruption, to be gathered in season, out of the substance of those who are already stunned and exhausted by the suspension of their respective trades, occupations and pursuits? Shall not all bonds then on interest, not only lie TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES DEAD during the existence of the association, but be controuled by suitable and temporary restrictions in the commencement and manner of their operation when it shall expire? and the [illegible] this be enforced by obligations as solemn as any other article of the association?

IV. If every issue of wealth be effectually stopt up, how shall the annual interest arising on public bonds be discharged? and will not the situation of this province be truly deplorable, when the period fixt by law for calling in the principal shall arrive, unless some expedient be devised, to shield us from the misfortune, without blasting the credit of our provincial fund?

V. Will not the exceptions of the fourth resolve, pointing out the conduct which ought to be observed by the gentlemen of the law towards the debtors and creditors residing in this province, be construed as a banter unbecoming so awful an occasion, unless some standard, some precise rule be set up to give them significance and effect? if, as it would seem, the gentlemen of the law are cloathed with the power to decide in cases of this moment, shall not the debtor, upon inquisition, be obliged to reveal under oath every the most delicate circumstance, which may contribute to give a complete view of his affairs, and furnish a certain ground to judge of his ABILITY OR DISABILITY TO PAY? what shall amount to a proof that a debtor is about to ABSCOND OR REMOVE HIS EFFECTS? how shall a debtor clearly know the degree of excess which shall subject him to the charge of WASTING HIS SUBSTANCE; since, when property is at stake, some men are so much more ready to take the alarm than others, and what one shall censure as unwarrantable prodigality, another will commend as the laudable exertion of a social heart, and even the secret dispensations of melting charity are, when detected, by some transmuted into culpable profusion? what is meant by GETTING AN ACCOUNT?

VI. Shall the inhabitants of Great-Britain be deemed by the gentlemen of the law, totally excluded from the benefit of the exceptions referred to in the preceding section, and yet their effects *here* be liable to be attached for debts due to the inhabitants of this province?

June 13, 1774. CANDOR.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE very extraordinary notification of Mr. Henry Thompson in your last paper, occasions me to beg the public will suspend any opinion thereon, until after the publication of your next week's gazette, in which I purpose a circumstantial account of that gentleman's behaviour previous to his notification, not in the least doubting, but it will appear that my words and actions have hitherto been, and I trust ever will be, far removed from cynism or cowardice.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, jun.

From the London Evening Post of the 19th of April.

AFTER the American papers were read lord North arose, and said he meant now to propose [illegible] province of Massachusett's-bay from future disturbances, the bill there he meant to propose was to give every man a right to be tried in the province of that country. It appeared to him, after the matter had been [illegible] were not to be tried in the province where the offence was committed, but [illegible] *some other province*, but it would be thought that he could not have a fair and impartial trial *in all of the colonies*, in that case he is to be sent to Great-Britain to be tried before the *court of king's bench*, the expences of which must [illegible] on the colonies in England, which [illegible] a bill as this now proposed should pass into a law that executive power will be unwilling to act, thinking [illegible] will not have a fair trial without it. I would not, [illegible] lordship, wish to see the least doubt or imputation remain on the part which we have adopted; at their door, the consequence may be that it may produce bloodshed; that the whole plan be clear and decisive, that every part of it may be properly supported, and I trust that such a measure as that which we have now taken will shew to that country, that this nation is roused to defend their rights and protect the necessity of peace in its colonies; and when roused that the measures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. Temporary disease requires temporary relief. I shall therefore only propose this bill for the limited space of three or four years. We must consider that every thing we have that is valuable to us is now at stake, and the question is very shortly this, *whether they will continue* the subjects of Great-Britain or not? this I propose as the last measure that parliament will take, after which it requires that his majesty's servants shall be vigilant in execution of their duty, *and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment against the powers not shall now pass, and not suffer the least degree of disobedience* TO SUCH MEASURES *to take place in that country!* such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be a sure preventive against future consequential misfortune. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for this country, is ordered in the first place to Boston; four regiments being the usual relief; governor Hutchinson comes home, and his majesty has appointed general Gage as commander and governor in chief; a man whose great abilities and extensive knowledge of that country, will give him a superior advantage, and his occasional residence there will prevent him from shewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due observance to those measures which we have taken and shall send out.

There is one thing I much wish, which is the punishment of those individuals who have been the ringleaders and forerunners of this mischief. Our attention will be continually active in that point; a proclamation has already been ordered against them by his majesty's servants, but I cannot promise myself any very good effect until this letter shall have reached the province. We must particularly guard against any illegal or ineffectual proceedings, or else, after all our trouble, we shall find ourselves at last in the same dilemma we were in at first? we must observe a perfect ignorance, and a conscientious avoidance of the breach of any laws. His majesty's servants I make no doubt will be thoroughly watchful against such breach, nor will they at any time proceed upon slight grounds; they have the happiness to be assisted by the ablest lawyers, who have both resolution and abilities; and guarded by such outlines, I make no doubt that that spirit of disobedience which hath hitherto unfortunately prevailed, will be tempered and brought to reason by a due observance of those measures which we have now taken; and I trust will secure to us the blessings of peace, radicated out of the boiling disturbances and violent spirit of opposition in that country. When those measures are pursued with that resolution, and those abilities which I have mentioned, I doubt not, the event will be happy and advantageous to this country? I have no more, sir, says his lordship to add, but with permission will make the motion, "that the chairman be directed to move the house, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the impartial administration of justice, in cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusett's-bay in New England."

Lord Carmarthen—I do not mean sir to trouble the house long, but I hope I am justified by the importance of the question in delivering my sentiments. Great-Britain neither can nor ought to set silent, and behold the riots and disturbances that have been committed in America; committed, I say by a people *sent out* from this country, as it were from our own bowels! to see these men disobey the laws and precepts of Great-Britain, and to sit tamely and to take no notice, would be insipid conduct, highly unworthy the British legislature. *For what purpose were they suffered to go to that country, unless the great of their labour should return to their* MASTERS *here.*

Leave was given to bring in the bill without any division.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED,

Schooner Welcome, Samuel Pain, from Boston.
Ship Hercules, John Norwood, from Dublin.
Schooner Friends Adventure, J. Pinford, from Boston.
Brig John, Clement Kelly, from Jamaica.
Ship Bilbao, Richard Steel, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Wilmington, Mark Seldon, from Boston.
Brig Charlotte, Valentine Baker, from Boston.
Brig Freemason, John Basey, from St. Eustatia.
Ship Warwick, Charles Smith, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Sloop William's Relief, Copeland Pinto, for Providence.
Schooner Fanny, Parnell Johnson, for Antigua.
Ship Neptune, Lambert Wilkes, for Jamaica.
Snow Patowmack, John Carey for Dublin.

A PROCLAMATION.

RICH. EDW. LLOYD, Esq; Governor of the Province of Maryland, and Commander in Chief of the same, &c.

WHEREAS I have thought fit, with the advice and consent of his majesty's council of state, to issue forth my proclamation, requiring the justices of the several counties, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city of Annapolis, the bailiffs of the several manors, and all other magistrates and officers, civil and military, within this province, to discharge the several persons who are or shall be committed to their respective custodies, by virtue of my warrants, until such time as they shall receive directions to the contrary; and to the end that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do hereby charge and require the several sheriffs of this province, forthwith to cause this my proclamation publicly to be read in their respective counties in the most usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given at the city of Annapolis, this fifth day of June, in the third year of the dominion of the right honourable HENRY HARFORD, Esq; anno domini 1774.

signed by order,

JAMES BROOKE, Cl. Con.

THERE is at the plantation on Patuxent river, living not far from Harpers ferry, on Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about thirteen years old, and branded on the near shoulder thus I, had an old curb bridle tied round his neck, without a curb. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges, &c.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Wilson, living at the mouth of Antietam creek on Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a young bay mare, about five years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, neither docked or brunded, but trim'd between her ears. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Sarah Shaw, living on Owens creek, Frederick county, a dark bay horse near fourteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a small star in his face, some saddle spots, and has had the fistula, he trots and paces. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

w 3

Virginia, Loudon county, May 1, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man, named James Brown, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had two scars in his forehead, dark eyes, dark short curled hair, speaks much in the Dutch dialect, and it is thought is a tailor by trade; had with him when he went away, a blue slip coat with a velvet cape of a claret colour, tho' pretty much faded, a claret coloured ditto, both without lining, a light blue jacket without sleeves, and a velved ditto of a claret colour, one check shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of linen breeches, a pair of white thread stockings, a pair of old shoes, and a scolloped hat. Whoever takes up said servant shall have five pounds reward, and if brought to his master, reasonable charges, paid by

w 3 PETER OVERFIELD.

TO BE SOLD

FOR prime cost and charges, one neat carved picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two inches, by three feet four inches. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

June 8, 1774.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladensburgh.

w 3 WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

THIS is to give public notice to all persons, that sundry of the inhabitants living in Frederick county, near the sugarloaf mountain, being greatly imposed on by Mr. Jonathan Willson and his sons, stopping and turning the rolling road from the foot of the sugarloaf into the main road, they therefore intend to petition the next general assembly, for a road from the foot of the mountain into the main road, through Willson's land and plantation, between him and his son John Willson, for the more easy and convenient carriage of their tobacco, wheat, and other commodities to George town, or any other market. w 3

Bladensburgh, June 13, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Bladensburgh, on Sunday the 12th instant, an indented servant man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, aged 19 years, by trade a tailor, named William Wallace; had on when he went away a jean coloured coat and jacket, white yellow gilt buttons, a pair of pompadore coloured breeches, white ribbed stockings, a white holland shirt with a watch in his pocket, came into Patowmack river last month, in the ship from London, Capt. Broadstreet. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, shall receive a reward of 30 shillings if 20 miles from home, 40 shillings if 40 miles, and if out of the province, the above reward of eight dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to the subscriber.

w 2 ADAM CRAIG.

N. B. It is supposed he went away with a sailor, who had on a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, red jacket, and nankeen breeches.

Pomonkey Neck, Charles county.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brandt, a dark brindle bear about eight years old, marked with a hole and swallow fork in each ear, his horns sawed, and tail bobbed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

LOTTERY.

[illegible] County, Maryland.

1	Prize	[illegible]
1	- - -	[illegible]
1	- - -	[illegible]
1	- - -	[illegible]
1	- - -	[illegible]
1	- - -	440
1	- - -	330
1	- - -	220
1	- - -	165
1	- - -	110
1	- - -	55
1	- - -	33
1	- - -	22
1	- - -	11
1	- - -	5
1	- - -	3
1	- - -	2
1	- - -	1
1	- - -	3300

455 Prizes
1033 Blanks

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000 dollars, few more than two blanks to a prize.

First drawn, 10 dollars, } These are prizes not included
Last drawn, 10 dollars, } in the first numbered.

THE chamber of this seminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence, and its own real merit, is now pretty generally known through all the southern parts of this province: It was instituted about eight years ago, by a few persons of the neighbourhood, in which it is situate, entirely with a view to the education of their own children: a small genteel building was erected, for the accommodation of the masters and scholars; another was fitted up to serve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to lodge the cook and servants under his direction. Many students from the western and eastern shores of Virginia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time, was found necessary, which, by the liberal contributions of the public was easily effected; but there still is want of room for the present scholars, and such others as have applied for admission. A farther addition is therefore intended, and considerable sums already subscribed for that purpose; but left a sufficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of several gentlemen, has been set on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deserves, so it will meet with public encouragement. Some hundred tickets are already engaged, and we flatter ourselves we shall dispose of the remainder almost immediately, so that the drawing may commence on the 10th day of November, at farthest, of which notice shall be given, and a list of the fortunate numbers, published in the Maryland and Virginia papers. The lottery will be drawn at the school-house, in the presence of at least three of the managers, and the prizes, after a deduction of 15 per cent, paid by the gentlemen of whom the respective tickets were purchased, or by the managers.

The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilson, Planner Williams, James Robertson, John Winder, George Wilson, Luther Martin, Henry Waggaman, Thomas Maddox, and Henry Jackson, of Somerset-county, are appointed managers, and are to give bond, and be upon oath, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Prizes not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the school, and applied accordingly.

Prince George's county, May 12, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a very likely young negro wench, by the name of Catharine Rice, but whose real name is Rue or Ruth. She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who sold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom she says she now belongs. Her master is desired to pay charges, and take her from

3 w RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas Kings an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq; near Annapolis, taken up up as a stray, a bay horse, about twelve hands high, has three white feet, a blaze in his face, and shod all round, but has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

June 3, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Monday the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THREE tracts of land all in one body, lying and being in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek, containing about four hundred and twenty acres, for sterling cash, or bills of exchange, as far as to the amount of my debts in sterling, and the remainder in bills, gold, silver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchase, I will give them the names of those gentlemen I am indebted to in sterling. The land lays level and very kind, suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce six or seven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail stuff. There are upon the said land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thousand gallons of cyder yearly. Also a framed dwelling-house twenty-four feet square, with kitchen and stable suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlb rough; a so three forty feet tobacco-houses, two of which is double ground tarred, and two tenements suitable for tenants or overseers; the above land lays convenient for all sorts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fishery; there is on the said land several fine springs very convenient; the above land is under a very good fence, and has a fine prospect, the title is indisputable. The purchaser may have liberty to sow small grain next fall, and enter upon it the first of January next.

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within six miles of Nottingham, and a quarter of a mile of each other, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres or more, the land is full of timber and rail stuff, and white oak suitable for building flats or boats, and very suitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hogshead stuff, or shingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a stock of all kinds; the title is indisputable.

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

Elk-Ridge, May 28, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21st of June next, at Nathan Linthicum's, in Anne-Arundel county, near the Poplar Spring chapel, for ready cash, if convenient to the purchasers, if not, for credit, on giving bond or note, with good security, if required, and they to be executed payable to the subscribers on the same day, before any of the effects are taken from the premises,

A VERY valuable country born young negro man, white servants, sundry horses, breeding mares and colts, cattle, part of them valuable cows and calves, hogs, remarkable fine sheep, good feather beds, and other household furniture, plantation utensils of all kinds, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

ws ARCH. MONCREIF.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by Edward Dorsey, son of John, the said Linthicum's land, containing about 250 acres, which is very valuable, and well adapted for farming or fine tobacco, is remarkable for range and meadow ground, and has sundry good improvements, such as dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and other out houses.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by William Peddicoart, jun. about 200 acres of land, being part of the aforesaid tract, lying adjacent. The lands will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. The two parcels containing about 450 acres, will make as complete a settlement as any in Anne-Arundel county, for the quantity of acres. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. Peddicoart.

THE subscribers finding that very little regard has been shewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Messr. John Buchanan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Messr. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.

June 9, 1773. DANIEL DULANY,
GILB. BUCHANAN,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

Greenbury [illegible] 24, 1774.

To be SOLD, on Thursday [illegible] June next, for ready money,

FIVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who have been used to houshold work.

3w DAVID KERR.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, called Thompson's purchase, lying in the county aforesaid, the same being divided into three plantations, on one of which are a large new dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and good tobacco-house, also a good garden well paled in: the other two plantations rent for three thousand pounds of tobacco each per year. The said lands lie on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very famous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigoe's warehouse. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling or current money, and may be entered upon at Christmas next. 3w ANN BISCOE, Execx.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

w4 JAMES HOGGAN.

ALL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested, and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally impowered to settle his business. 3 w

JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the house of Robert Bland, in London county Virginia, on the third Thursday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron parish in said county. The church is to be fifty-three by forty-two feet in the clear, twenty-eight feet pitch, with galleries, a plan of which the subscribers will produce that day. There is within fifteen miles of the place where the church is to stand, great plenty of very good limestone. Three hundred and fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker on his giving bond with approved security; at which time the other payments will be made known, by

w3 GEORGE SUMMERS, & SAMUEL LOVE, } Churchwardens.

JOHN Bolton's stage waggon continues to ply from Chester Town, to New Castle and Rock Hall, as usual; she sets out from Chester Town every Monday morning, and gets to New Castle on Tuesday, where there is a commodious stage boat takes in the passengers, and proceeds directly for Philadelphia, and arrives there on Wednesday, at the Crooked Billet Wharf; the boat leaves Philadelphia on Sunday, and returns to New Castle on Monday; the waggon leaves New Castle on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday, and returns to Chester Town on Thursday; on Friday she proceeds to Rock Hall, and returns to Chester Town on Saturday.

The rate is for passengers in the waggon from Rock Hall to New Castle, 15s; from Chester Town to ditto, 12s 6d; for luggage from Rock Hall to New Castle, 1s 6d per square foot; and from Chester Town, 1s 3d per square foot, if it does not exceed 20lb. weight, if it does, 7s 6d per hundred pounds from Rock Hall, and 6s 3d per hundred from Chester Town. Freight in the New Castle stage boat to Philadelphia, 1s per hundred; passengers pay 2s for their passage from New Castle to Philadelphia, and so back; single letters are carefully delivered to the persons directed, at 3d a piece, double at 6d, packets at 1s each. 6 m

May 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an indented servant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, short well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, short black hair: had on and took with him a brown thickset coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greasy, one pair of white drillings ditto, one pair of men's shoes and buckles almost new, thread and worsted stockings, and an old castor hat; he has a watch in his pocket, which I believe does not go, he professes keeping of riding horses, he walks a little lame as he lately sprained one of his ancles; its more than propable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board some ship for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him so as his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 4 w.

WILLIAM LYLES.

[illegible] Annapolis, May 16, 1774.

[illegible] and East-India goods, [illegible] for the season; which are to be sold wholesale or retail, at my store on the front of the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or short credit.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the same place may be had red port wine of the *very best quality*, by the groce, or smaller quantity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee. 2 w

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that she hath once more furnished herself with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

Baltimore-Town, March 22, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 125 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building last served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed; this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for buildings, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are tolerably executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest; as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, of nabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten pounds for each.

May 21, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.

N. B. The said negroes broke out of Calvert county jail, on Monday the 23d of May.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;

A [illegible] plain view of the [illegible] duties [illegible] also be [illegible] grant of [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] GENERAL [illegible] Deputy Commissary's Guide, and approving of the [illegible] with respect to the proceedings [illegible] executive office; I do hereby recommend to [illegible] deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and perform therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in their collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 25, 1774.

I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Stancroft, of Talbot county, do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county, and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Ruhy, in Frederick town, who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

Lancaster County, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the flax-making business in all its branches, as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM's SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £ 50 common currency per annum, with £ 2 13 10 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

THERE is at the plantation of Elisha Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, a black horse, about 15 hands and a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 12 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sappington, on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, has a white face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving porperty and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, son of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the near shoulder thus ∧. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.